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UNITED STATES NURSERY COMPANY
ROSEACRES, MISSISSIPPI



LANDSCAPE WORK

We offer our services to those who desire to embellish home grounds, suburban or city lots, driveways, thoroughfares, cemeteries, educational, or other institutions. We are in position to make general plans, execute topographical surveys and all designs pertaining to landscape work.

Write us for any contemplated work of this kind. You will be under no obligations for such preliminary correspondence, and getting started properly may mean the saving of much expense and disappointment.

INFORMATION

Location. Roseacres is situated in the Northern part of Coahoma County, on the Helena-Jonestown branch of the Y & M V Ry., 60 miles south of Memphis, Tennessee, and 20 miles north of Clarksdale, Mississippi.

Soil. The soil in which our plants and shrubs are grown consists of a deep, rich alluvial loam, unfertilized, and all plants sent out are of natural growth.

Best Time for Planting. Peonies, Iris, and other herbaceous plants may be set any time after September 1st, continuing throughout the fall and early winter. Plants of woody fibre, during the months of November, December, January, and February, the earlier the better. Conifers and Broadleaf Evergreens may be planted from September 15th, continuing throughout the winter until May 1st to 20th, owing to atmospheric conditions.

Reserving Orders. Orders will be accepted at any time during the season and shipped to customer at proper time for planting.

Shipping. We recommend shipments by express. Where orders are large they should move by freight. When left to us, we ship by method which best conserves your interest.

Prices. Quotations given herein are as low as stocks of good quality can be produced. Prices are of small consideration; only plants of highest quality bring uniform results.

Substitution. We do not substitute unless you request us to do so. However, this season, owing to the scarcity of stocks of every description, we suggest that you name a second choice where possible.

Selection of Stock. As we are familiar with the plants we grow, their requirements, locations, etc., we can oftentimes give a better selection of plants for any given purpose than the buyer selects. When selection is left to us, we assure you that only the best varieties will be shipped out.

Packing. Prices herein include packing either by express or freight, f. o. b. Roseacres.

How to Send Money. Use bank draft, express or postoffice money order. Our postoffice is a money order office.

Inspection. Our nurseries are annually inspected and are apparently free from all injurious insect pests and diseases.

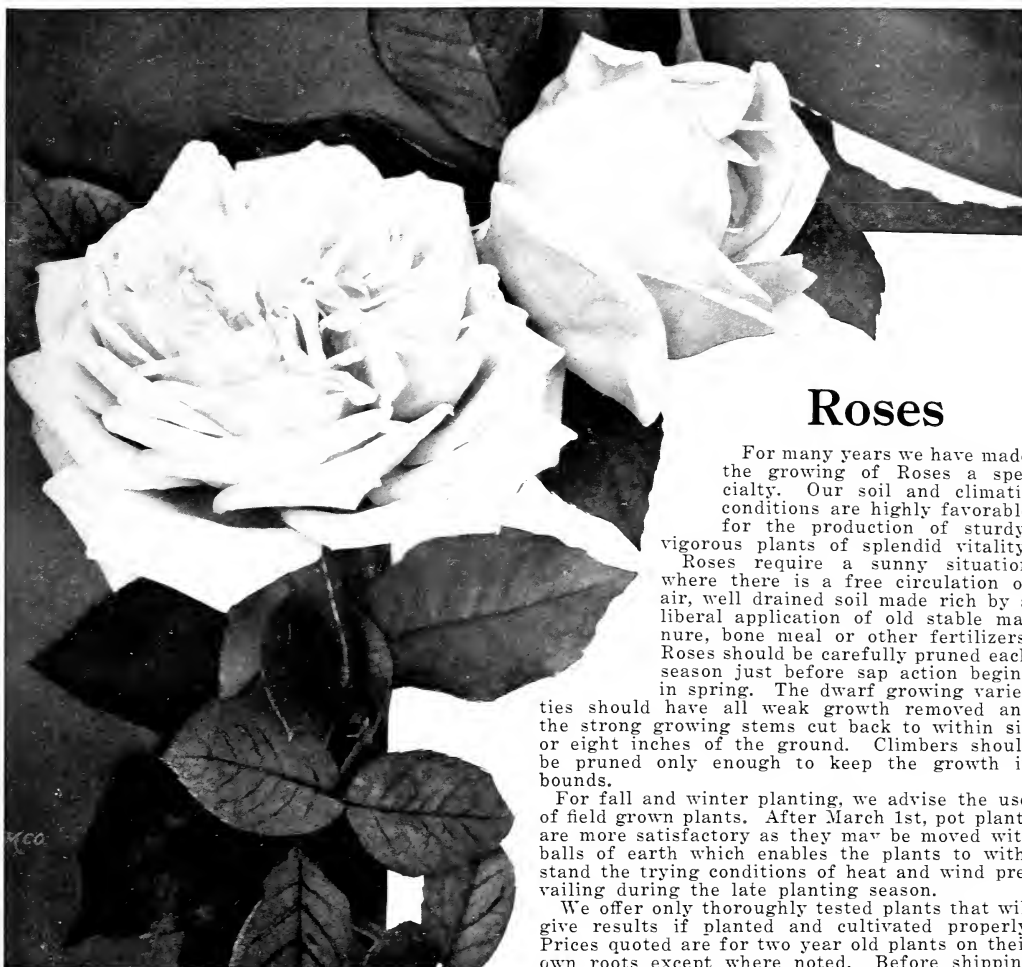
Non-Warranty Clause. If nursery stock proves untrue to the name under which it is sold by us, a replacement of the stock as originally ordered without charge, or a refund of the purchase price shall be a complete satisfaction of our liability. Except for such liability we give no undertaking or warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, growth, productiveness, or any other matter of any nursery stock we sell. We assume no liabilities for delays, or non-delivery, of nursery stock caused by frost, fire, flood, drought, hail, strikes, embargoes, war or other causes beyond our control.

Our Guarantee. Our responsibility ceases when goods are delivered to carriers and receipted for. We use the utmost care in digging and packing our trees or plants, and all costs and risks must be assumed by the buyer. We will, however, remedy any mistakes or errors made by us when promptly advised by the buyer. **We do not guarantee continued growth of plants.** A tree, shrub, or plant is a living organism. It breathes, drinks and feeds, and is liable to attacks of disease or insects, and, therefore, it would be impossible for us to guarantee growth or to be responsible for stock after delivery to our customers in good condition.

Address All Orders to

THE UNITED STATES NURSERY COMPANY,

Roseacres, Mississippi



Frau Karl Druschki.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Frau Karl Druschki. Strong vigorous grower, pure white.

His Majesty. Dark crimson, shaded vermillion.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose, always dependable.

Hybrid Tea Roses

Ecarlate. One of the best red bedders. Brilliant red.

Etoile de France. Reddish crimson.

F. R. Patzer. Creamy buff, back of petals delicate pink.

General A. Janssen. Deep glowing carmine.

Helen Gould. Bright water-melon red.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Pure white, shaded primrose yellow.

Killarney. Pure self pink.

La Tosca. Soft pink, tinted rosy white.

Laurent Carle. Brilliant velvety carmine.

Mad. Jenny Gillemot. Deep saffron yellow, shaded deeper.

Miss Cynthia Ford. Deep rose pink.

President Taft. Deep intense pink.

Radiance. Rich opaline pink.

Red Radiance. A crimson sport of Radiance.

Red Letter Day. Crimson scarlet, good bedder.

Rhea Reid. Dark velvety red.

Wellesley. Silvery pink.

White Killarney. Pure white.

Roses

For many years we have made the growing of Roses a specialty. Our soil and climatic conditions are highly favorable for the production of sturdy, vigorous plants of splendid vitality.

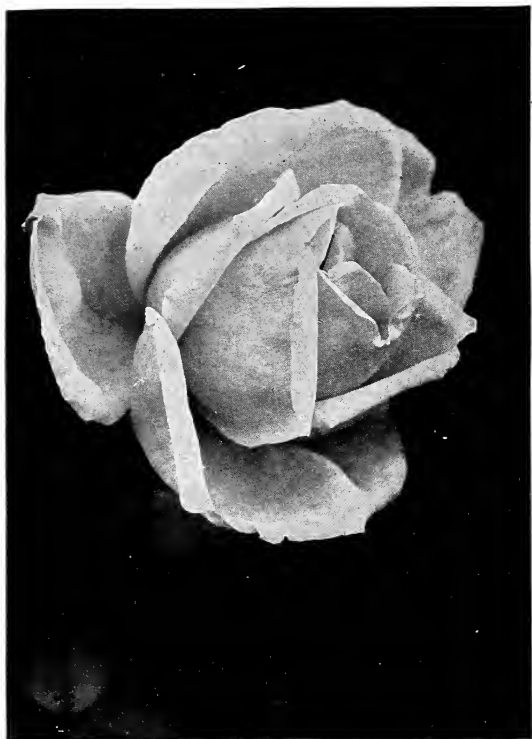
Roses require a sunny situation where there is a free circulation of air, well drained soil made rich by a liberal application of old stable manure, bone meal or other fertilizers. Roses should be carefully pruned each season just before sap action begins in spring. The dwarf growing varieties should have all weak growth removed and the strong growing stems cut back to within six or eight inches of the ground. Climbers should be pruned only enough to keep the growth in bounds.

For fall and winter planting, we advise the use of field grown plants. After March 1st, pot plants are more satisfactory as they may be moved with balls of earth which enables the plants to withstand the trying conditions of heat and wind prevailing during the late planting season.

We offer only thoroughly tested plants that will give results if planted and cultivated properly. Prices quoted are for two year old plants on their own roots except where noted. Before shipping we cut all dwarf growing varieties back to ten to twelve inches. Climbers will carry about twenty to twenty-four inches of wood. This not only saves carrying charges but the plants will transplant to better advantage.



Paul Neyron.



White Maman Cochet.

Tea Roses

Alexander Hill Gray. Deep yellow throughout.
Duchess de Brabant. Light rose shading to salmon.
Etoile de Lyon. Bright sulphur yellow.
Helen Good. Creamy white, suffused with pink, petals edged deeper.
Madam Lombard. Bright deep rose shaded salmon.
Mlle. F. Kruger. Yellow with copper shades and rosy pink.
Maman Cochet. Light pink, shaded salmon.
Mrs. B. R. Cant. Deep rose, inner petals silvery rose.
Snowflake. Medium size, pure white.
White Maman Cochet. Creamy white, tinged blush.
William R. Smith. Salmon and rose pink.

Polyantha or Baby Rambler Roses

Anna Muller. Brilliant pink.
Crimson Baby Rambler. Bright crimson.
Catherine Zeimet. Pure white.
Marie Pavie. White, flushed with carmine.
Orleans. Geranium pink, white center.

Bourbon and China Roses

Burbank. Cherry rose, good bedder.
Empress Eugenie. Solid bright pink.
Eugene Marlitt. Rich bright carmine with tones of scarlet.
Hermosa. Bright pink, good bedder.
Louis Phillipe. Velvety crimson.

Everblooming Climbing Roses

Clb. Clothilde Soupert. Ivory white, shaded pink.
Clb. Gruss an Teplitz. Dazzling crimson.
Clb. Helen Gould. Bright water-melon red.
Clb. Perle des Jardins. Deep golden yellow.
Marechal Neil. Golden yellow. Budded plants.

ROSES—Continued.

Hardy Climbing Roses

(Spring Bloomers)

American Pillar. Apple blossom pink with white eye. Single.
Clb. American Beauty. Deep pink, approaching crimson.
Cherokee. Single, pure white.
Crimson Rambler. Bright crimson.
Dr. W. Van Fleet. Delicate flesh pink.
Dorothy Perkins. Beautiful shell pink.
Excelsa. The red Dorothy Perkins.
Gardenia. Bright yellow passing to creamy white.
Hiawatha. Ruby-carmine with white center. Single.
Silver Moon. Large semi-double, pure white. Single.
Tausendschoen. White, delicately flushed pink.
White Dorothy Perkins. Pure white.

Climbing Polyantha Roses

(Ever Bloomers)

Clb. Baby Rambler. Like its parent, always in bloom.
Clb. Orleans. Constant in bloom like its parent.



Crimson Rambler.



Berberis Thunbergii.

Ornamental Deciduous Shrubs

A good collection of shrubs present the greatest variety of color throughout the season, both in flower and foliage. They may be used as single specimens on the lawn, mass planting, as hedges or boundary lines, and are excellent for foundation planting. All varieties offered are suited for Southern conditions, are well furnished with roots and tops, and the larger grades have all been transplanted one or more times, which insures immediate effect.

Amygdalis - Flowering Plum

Triloba (*Prunus triloba*). Delicate pink flowers, produced in great quantities. One of the finest, hardy, spring-blooming shrubs under cultivation. As a single lawn plant it is very effective and also a good shrub to work in groups with other shrubs.

Buddleia - Butterfly Bush

Variabilis magnifica. A very attractive new addition to the flowering plants. While a perennial in habit, yet because of its vigor and size, it is used largely in shrub plantings. The tops in severe winter will freeze back, but it pushes with such renewed vigor this is not harmful. The flowers are borne on the tips of every bit of new growth, and in August the plants are masses of purple and violet flowers very conspicuous, that attract butterflies. Flowers a deep shade of violet, blooming from June until frost.

Berberis - Barberry

The Barberries are an interesting family of shrubs varying in size from 3 to 6 feet. Rich in variety of leaf, flower, and fruit, and their beautiful colorings in the fall. Satisfactory for massing, bedding, or as individuals.

Thunbergi (Japanese Barberry). Low dense shrub from Japan. Good for low hedge or massing. Yellow flowers with red fruit. In autumn the foliage assumes brilliant tones of orange, scarlet, and crimson.

Atro-purpurea (Purple-leaved Barberry). This variety blends well with ornamental plantings as it retains its foliage throughout the season.

Callicarpa - French Mulberry

Americana. A native plant of great merit, producing clusters of purple berries which are very effective.

Calycanthus - Sweet Shrub

Floridus. Old fashioned favorites that shed their delightful fragrance on many a garden walk. The sweet apple scent of the chocolate-colored flowers emerges from their half-hidden petals through the downy and lustrous green of the healthy foliage. Even the bark of the shrub carries the aroma of camphor, and has been used as a substitute for cinnamon in this country.



Buddleia variabilis—Summer Lilac.

In filling your orders, we shall endeavor to make the transaction entirely satisfactory. It is our aim to give value for value, and when we fail to do this, write us promptly.

Chilopsis - Flowering Willow

Linearis. A tall growing shrub from southwest Texas. Flowers lilac striped yellow, with beautifully crimped lobes. Continuous bloomer from early spring until frost.

Clethra - Pepper Bush

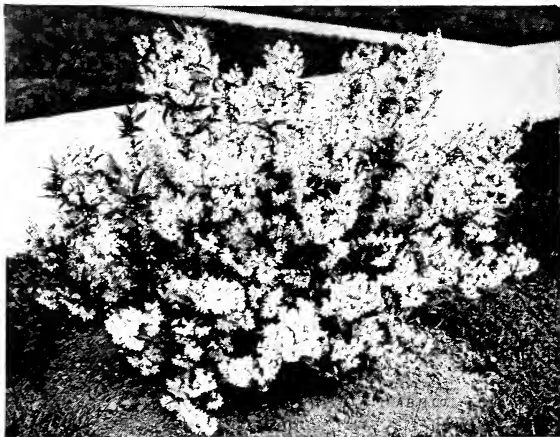
Alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). A sturdy compact growing shrub, leaves dark green passing to yellow tones in fall. Flowers creamy white, fragrant. In erect racemes.

Cydonia - Quince

Japonica (Pyrus Japonica). Japanese or Flowering Quince. Very ornamental spiny shrubs with glossy, shining foliage; large scarlet flowers in early spring in great profusion, and a green hard fruit resembling a small apple in late fall. For ornamental hedges in flower gardens, as shrubs, or trained against a wall.



Forsythia—Golden Bell



Deutzia Crenata



Cornus Sibirica—Siberian Dogwood.

Cornus - Dogwood

Native shrubs that are invaluable to the shrubbery planting, not so much because of the good covering of foliage, as because of the varied bright colors of the bark and branches that make of them splendid winter features. They are adaptable to any conditions, and thrive luxuriantly in sun or shade alike.

Sibirica alba (Red Siberian Osier). An upright shrub attaining a height from 6 to 10 feet. Branches bright red, flowers creamy white followed with blue berries.

Deutzia

We are indebted to Japan for these plants. Their luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers have given them a popular place among flowering shrubs.

Numerous panicles of blossoms in late spring and early summer; the lower side of the leaves and calyx beset with minute starry clusters of hairs or scurf. Dwarf varieties make excellent subjects for the shrubbery border, thriving well in an ordinarily good soil and situation.

Crenata (Single White Deutzia). Very pretty and showy.

Crenata Pride of Rochester (Large Flowered Deutzia). Double white tinged with rose.

Forsythia - Golden Bell

The Forsythias are the golden-belled criers of the spring, being first to disregard winter's threats for spring's balmier promise with a dazzling mass of golden blossoms, even before the sturdy green of the leaves has dared to show itself.

Suspensa (Drooping Golden Bell). Leaves dark green, persistent. Flowers golden yellow in greatest profusion.

Viridissima (Dark Green Forsythia). Erect growing, narrow leaves, very persistent. Flowers golden, somewhat reflexed or twisted petals. Not as hardy as the foregoing.

Hibiscus - Rose of Sharon

Syracus (*Althea frutex*). A tall shrub with slightly spreading branches, giving a wealth of flowers from early summer until late fall, both single and double forms. Plants supplied both in tree and bush form. The following are among the best varieties.

Anemoneiflorus. Very large, double light red or deep pink.

Ardens. Medium grower, double, light blue.

Boule de Feu. Sturdy grower, medium sized double red.

Duchess de Brabant. Double dark red.

Coelestis. Single light blue. Dwarf grower.

De la Reine. Semi-double white, purple throat.

Jean de Arc. Tall growing double white.

Pulcherrimus. Large double, rosy white.

Purpurea semi-plena. Light rosy-purple.

Rubis. Single red. Medium grower.

Totus albus. Single white.



Hibiscus—
Rose of Sharon.

Hydrangea

Arborescens alba (Hills of Snow).

A sterile form of *H. arborescens*.

A handsome, floriferous shrub with dazzling white flowers similar to a Snowball.

Paniculata (Panicled Hydrangea).

A tall growing shrub native of Japan. Flowers creamy white with numerous white rays, borne in large panicles 6 to 12 inches long, the flowers changing to tones of rose with age.

Paniculata grandiflora (Large Flowered Hydrangea). Large ray-like sterile flowers in greatest profusion. One of the showiest shrubs in cultivation.

Quercifolia (Oak-leaved Hydrangea). Large leaves, deeply lobed, dark green above, downy beneath. Flowers creamy white, disposed in large panicles. Very showy and ornamental.



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.

Hypericum - St. John's Wort

A low creeping plant, with bright green leaves that make a pretty setting for the golden yellow flowers that continue in bloom, from June to September. Desirable for planting among shrubbery and evergreens.

Moserianum (Gold Flower). A dwarf shrub with numerous nodding branches, densely covered with dark green leaves. Flowers very showy, golden yellow.

Patulum Henrii. A small shrub of dense growth, hardier than the preceding variety. Flowers single yellow in spring and early summer.

Jasminum - Jasmine

Nudiflorum (Naked-Flowered Jasmine). A graceful shrub with quadrangular drooping branches. Compound leaves consisting of three leaflets, falling in late autumn. Flowers bright yellow, opening very early in spring.

Humile (Italian Yellow Jasmine). Almost evergreen, leaves bright shining green, yellow flowers produced almost continuously throughout the summer.

Kerria - Globe Flower

These shrubs are attractive mainly because of the pretty light green branches and stems that show up against their darker neighbors.

Japonica (*Corchorus Japonica*). Bright green leaves sharply toothed, fading in autumn to tones of yellow. Numerous bright yellow flowers. Very showy.

Japonica flore pleno (Double Flowering Kerria). A variety with showy double yellow flowers of vigorous growth.



Philadelphus—Mock Orange.

Lespedeza - Bush Clover

Bicolor (Native of Japan). A shrub 3 to 6 feet tall, with slender drooping branches. Flowers light purple produced profusely in nodding racemes. Blooms during August and September.

Lonicera - Honeysuckle

White and pink flowers which contrast beautifully with the foliage. Blossoms in June. Handsome upright shrubs. Most of the species are very hardy. They thrive in almost any fertile soil, and in most instances prefer sunny situations. Invaluable for border or mass planting. Is a strong upright grower, blooming profusely.

Bella albid. White flowers followed with ropes of bright red berries which last all summer.

Fragrantissima (Fragrant Upright Honeysuckle). White and pink flowers which are produced in early spring.

Flowers are sweetly fragrant. Foliage very persistent.

Tartarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle). Deep rose pink, flowering early in spring, followed by crimson fruit.

Symphoricarpos

Handsome hardy shrubs with very showy berries. They are unexcelled for massing and grouping, either under trees or in the foreground of large shrubs. Almost any kind of soil meets their requirements.

Vulgaris (Indian Currant). Coral Berry. A grand shrub, producing a wealth of purplish red berries which remain on the branches all winter. Very showy and desirable.

Racemosus (Snowberry). Inconspicuous rose colored flowers in spring, followed by large clustered, creamy white fruits that last well into the winter.

Philadelphus - Mock Orange

A tall, vigorous, and hardy bush. In May it bears profuse white flowers resembling orange blossoms. These shrubs are very valuable for backgrounds, screens, grouping or specimen plants. The beautiful white flowers are fine for cutting.

Avalanche. Large fragrant white flowers on slender branches. Profuse bloomer.

Boquet Blanc. Close set bunches of semi-double white flowers. Very showy and effective.

Coronarius. A fine old variety, tall grower, blooming in sprays of purest white, sweet scented flowers.

Grandiflorus. Flowers large, pure white.

Manteau d'Hermine. Of dwarf, drooping habit, branches long and slender, densely covered with sweet scented white flowers.

Rhodotyphos - White Kerria

Kerroides. A Japanese shrub with ovate leaves. Flowers pure white, an inch or more across, appearing in early spring.

Spirea

All the Spireas bloom extravagantly, which makes them decidedly striking. A good collection of them will give flowers the entire season. There is a great variety in their inflorescence, and in the habit of the shrubs, so there can be no danger of monotony in such a collection. All the species are very hardy, and easily grown, and will be found useful for specimens, groups, screens, borders, ornamental hedges, etc. Their wide range of foliage, flowers and season make them indispensable.

Billardi (Billard's Spirea). An upright growing shrub, with leaves lanceolate, flowers produced in long dense panicles throughout the summer. Bright pink.

Cantonensis flore pleno (Spirea Reevesiana). A splendid variety. Double white flowers in spring.

Anthony Waterer. Dwarf, bushy spreading type, large coryms of brilliant rosy crimson flowers. Very profuse. Constant in bloom.

Prunifolia flore pleno (Bridal Wreath). Plum leaved foliage. Blooms early, with small double white flowers.

Thunbergi. Forms a dense fluffy bush, 3-5 feet high. Flowers single white.

Van Houttei. The grandest of all spireas and one of the best of all shrubs. Flowers single white in greatest profusion.



Spirea Van Houttei.

Syringa - Lilac

No need to recall the many virtues of this favorite and charming old-fashioned shrub, since they are known to everyone. We are all familiar with the pretty cool green of their leaves and the delightful fragrance of their flower trusses.

Vulgaris (Common Purple Lilac). Large upright shrub. Flowers deliciously fragrant, shades of lilac-blue and purple.

Vulgaris alba (Common White Lilac). Similar to the above but with white flowers.

Persica (Persian Lilac). A very graceful shrub with slender branches, attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet. Leaves lanceolate, flowers pale-lilac in broad panicles.

Josikaea (Hungarian Lilac). A tall, vigorous variety, with dark shining leaves. The panicles of dark violet flowers are borne after the other Lilacs have faded.

Villosa (Himalayan Lilac). A vigorous, upright shrub with large bright green leaves and bearing large panicles of rosy pink flowers.

Hybrid Lilacs

Alphonse Lavalle. Deep lilac. Double.

Belle de Nancy. Very large, brilliant satiny rose. Congo. Flowers large, wine red. Single.

Frau Damman. Immense truss, flowers medium size, pure white. Single.

Mme. Casimer Perier. Creamy white. Double.

Marie Legraye. Single white, very attractive.

Michael Buchner. Dwarf, very double pale lilac.

Paul Haricot. Double violet-red.

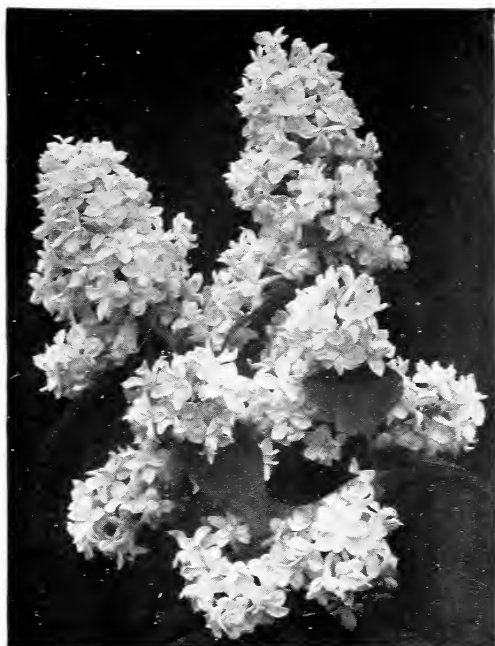
Philemon. The darkest shade in lilacs. One of the best. Single.

President Grevy. Beautiful shade of blue. Double.

Souv. de L. Spaeth. Single, large, dark purplish red.

Vestale. Single, pure white. The finest single flowered sort.

Vulcan. Single, flowers large ruby-red.



Lilac.

Tamarix - Tamarisk

Plumosa (*Tamarix Japonica*). A tall growing shrub with slender spreading branches and bright green foliage. Flowers light pink in numerous slender racemes.

Hispada aestivalis. Blooms throughout the summer when given careful cultivation. Foliage bluish-green; carmine pink flowers.

Viburnum - Snowball

In this group are some of the most conspicuous shrubs for blossom, berries or autumnal foliage we have. They are all hardy, vigorous, and healthy. For individual specimens or shrubby borders they are desirable. Most of them will grow in a partial shade but do better in the sun.

Acerifolium (Maple-leaved Viburnum). Creamy white flowers in late spring and black berries.

Lantana (Wayfaring Tree). Beautiful wrinkled, Lantana like leaves; white flowers in spring, followed with fruits from crimson to black. A most charming variety.

Opulus (High Bush Cranberry). Handsome, dense green foliage, a rich setting for large bunches of crimson berries that are carried into the winter.

Plicatum (Japan Snowball). Erect, compact growing shrub, with a profusion of pure white, ball shaped flowers. A choice variety.

Sieboldi (Siebold's Viburnum). One of the handsomest introductions from Japan, especially pleasing in form and foliage. Flowers white, berries bright pink, changing to bluish black.

Vitex - Chaste or Hemp Tree

Agnus-castus. Native of Europe and Asia. Leaves compound, consisting of 5 to 7 leaflets, green above, grayish beneath. Lilac flowers in broad pyramidal clusters, blooms in late summer.

Weigela - Diervilla

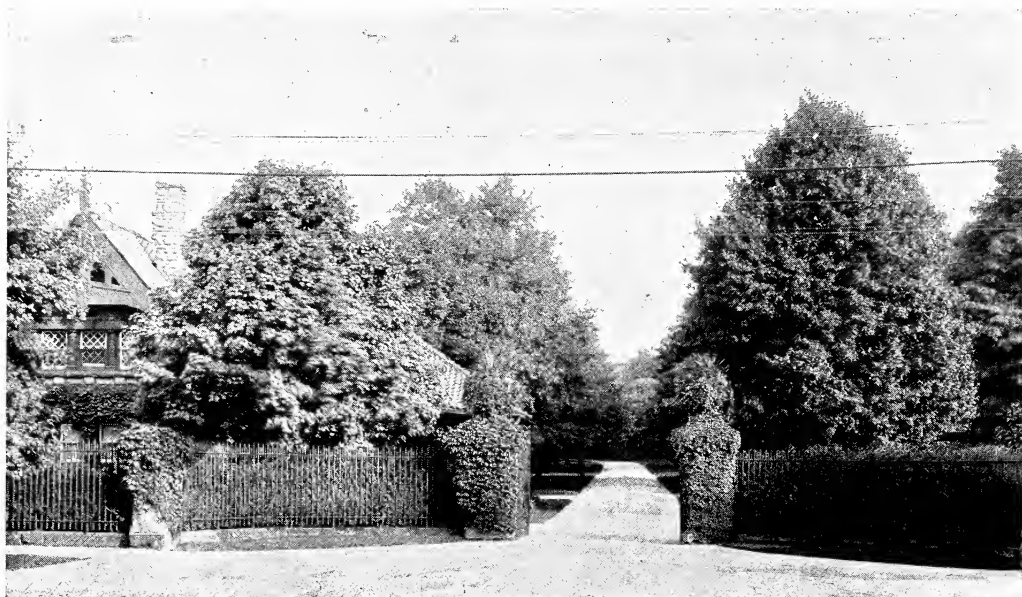
Candida. Flowers white, strong free grower.

Eva Rathke. Flowers deep carmine-red, constant and free.

Venosa. Flowers light pink, suffused with white.



Viburnum opulus—High Bush Cranberry.



Deciduous Shade Trees

This constitutes one of the most important groups of plants. The keen personal pleasure of knowing that one has added to the sum total of human happiness by planting trees for health, beauty, and comfort, is worth many times the expense involved. To know that an avenue of trees or even a single specimen which is growing into mature beauty and usefulness is the result of one's own personal effort, affords a lasting reward for the doing. We are conscious of the importance of trees now about us, and what they represent in the practical economy and beauty of our surroundings. Trees that are in their prime today will soon disappear. Let us leave for future generations a legacy as rich in trees as we are now enjoying by doing our share in building beauty with trees, for "He that planteth a tree is the servant of God, he provideth a kindness for many generations, and faces that he hath not seen shall bless him."

Acer - Maple

Acer dasycarpum (Silver or White Maple). A native species. Desirable rapid grower. Attains a height of 50 to 60 feet.

Acer platanoides (Norway Maple). Of compact, rapid growth. Foliage deep shining green. A very desirable shade tree.

Acer saccharum (Sugar Maple). A good variety for street or lawn. In growth, very dense, foliage dark green, in autumn assuming beautiful shades of yellow and scarlet.

Celtis - Hackberry

Celtis Mississippiensis (Nettle Tree or Sugar-berry). A very desirable and popular tree for lawn or avenue planting. The Hackberry is difficult to transplant and should be pruned to a single stem, the roots kept moist and not allowed to dry out when planting.

Cercis - Judas Tree

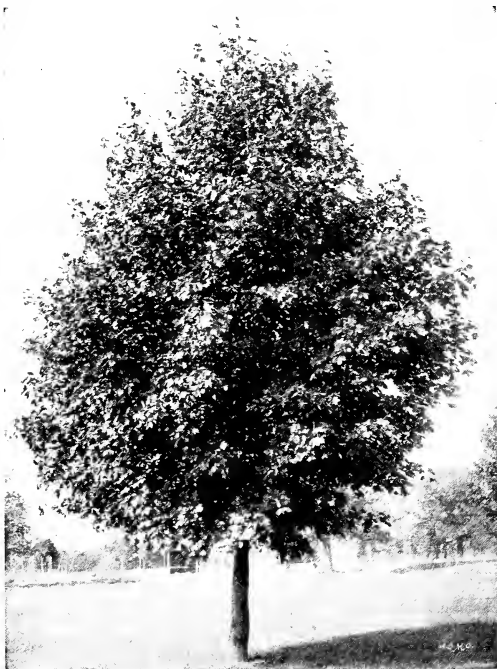
Cercis canadensis (Red Bud). A fast growing, round headed tree, with large heart-shaped leaves. Before leaves appear, the tree is covered with a profusion of reddish-purple flowers.

Cornus - Dogwood

Cornus florida (White Flowering Dogwood). A most effective plant for the lawn.

Cornus florida alba flore plena (Double White Flowering Dogwood). A form of the above variety with double flowers. Very attractive.

Cornus florida flore rubra (Red Flowering Dogwood). Similar to the white-flowering Dogwood, but the flowers are of a deep rose color.



Acer Saccharum—Sugar Maple.

Fraxinus - Ash

Native trees of quick growth, thriving on dry or moist soils. Branches spreading, foliage healthy, growth rapid and easy to transplant should make them even more popular than they are.

Americana (American White Ash). A beautiful tree with upright branches. Foliage colors beautifully in autumn. Satisfactory throughout the South.

Liquidambar - Sweet Gum

Styraciflua (American Sweet Gum). A very handsome native tree of upright symmetrical growth. Very showy in autumn when the leaves change to various tones of yellow and crimson-purple.

Liriodendron - Tulip Tree

Tulipifera (Tulip Poplar). A rapid growing tree of pyramidal shape; foliage glossy and broad; flowers tulip-shaped, yellowish green in color. A magnificent lawn or street tree. Requires severe pruning when planted.

Melia - Umbrella Tree

Azederach umbraculiformis (Texas Umbrella Tree). A desirable and distinct form of the China Tree, with a dense growing, spreading head like an umbrella. Very formal and desirable.

Populus - Poplar

The Poplars are a very important class of trees, especially in the prairie states of the Middle West where their rapid growth makes them popular for many purposes.

Nigra fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar). A tall columnar tree, picturesque, and formal. Rapid growing and hardy.



Quercus Palustris—Pin Oak.



Lombardy Poplar.

Quercus - Oak

As a group there is nothing superior to the Oak. The tree while a little slow of growth, on well fertilized or naturally good soil is very quick to respond and the little extra effort that must be exercised to establish them is repaid. The shapeliness, the vigorous foliage, the hardihood and durability, toughness and color effect in autumn, make this a most interesting group.

Palustris (Pin Oak). A shapely, symmetrical tree; leaves a beautiful tone of green fading to a brilliant scarlet in the autumn. Very desirable for street planting or as single specimens on the lawn. Oaks require severe pruning when planted.

Phellos (Willow Oak). A very graceful variety with narrow lanceolate leaves.

Ulmus - Elm

Americana (American Elm). A very desirable native tree suited for lawn or landscape planting.



Gardenia—Cape Jasmine.

Broad Leaved Evergreens

All of our Broad-leaved Evergreens have been carefully grown, frequently transplanted, pruned, and given ample space to grow into natural forms.

Broad-leaved Evergreens when appropriately used in the various situations to which their varied forms are suited, add beauty and attractiveness to all architectural forms and outlines, or when planted in groups or masses, or as single specimens, they give rich, soft tones that lend a feeling of freedom and lightness to groups of formal plants that otherwise appear stiff and unbending.

Evergreens are difficult to transplant, and must be dug with a ball of earth and securely wrapped in burlap. If ball of earth is intact when plants are received, plants may be set without removing the burlap; if not, the burlap and loose soil must be removed, and every precaution used to protect the life of the plant by setting in the soil promptly, packing the soil well around the roots and watering freely. Plants should also be severely pruned and all foliage removed to lessen evaporation.

Abelia - Arbutus-Flowered Shrub

Admiring patrons, not knowing of this attractive shrub, write "What treasures we would command if our garden shrubs could only be induced to blossom all summer." It is evident they do not know the dainty Abelia, whose graceful arching branches are decked from early summer until frost with dark bronze-green leaves and numbers of soft white flowers flushed with pink. Quite evergreen in the South, tardily deciduous in the North. If planted in sheltered situations it may be successfully cultivated as far north as New York and Missouri. It is well worthy of extensive cultivations.

Grandiflora (Hybrid Abelia). Blooming continuously from spring until nipped by the frost in the fall, this graceful shrub is covered with a mass of white flowers tinted with pink. Good for all locations. An indispensable shrub of noteworthy charm.

Azalea

The Azaleas are closely associated with the Rhododendrons and Mountain Laurels in the planter's mind, for there is no better combination of plants than these. The Azaleas are deciduous with hairy leaves that persist until late. For delicacy of range in colors the tubular flowers are unsurpassed.

Amoena (Hardy Evergreen Azalea). Native of China and Japan. A low bushy shrub with small green leaves. In spring the whole of the plant is covered with a wealth of claret-purple flowers.

Hinodigiri (Japanese Azalea). A hardy, early flowering variety, producing bright carmine flowers in the greatest profusion.

Berberis - Barberry

Fremonti (*B. trifoliata*). Chaparral. An evergreen shrub growing 3 to 5 feet high. Leaves dark green with a bluish overcast, three to five lobed and spiny. Splendid for dry situations as it is a native of the southwest. Excellent for massing alone or with other shrubs.



Abelia Grandiflora.



Buxus Sempervirens.

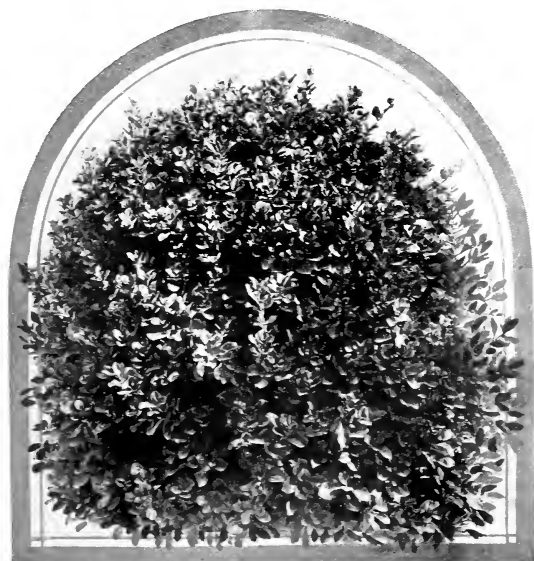
Buxus - Boxwood

Boxwoods are used for grouping, edging, walk planting, against foundations, hedges, for tubbing, and also for formal gardens, terraces, and porches. Will grow in sun or shade, but would advise using some protection during severe winters.

Sempervirens (Boxbush). Shrubs of very dense habit and symmetrical outline. This species is used for single specimens, dwarf hedges, formal effects, and may be trimmed into various fantastic shapes. Our stock has been carefully grown, and can be supplied in bush and pyramid forms.

Cerasus - Carolina Cherry

Caroliniana (*Prunus caroliniana*). Mock Orange of the South. A small evergreen tree with dark green lustrous foliage, attaining a height 20 to 40 feet. Desirable as a single specimen or for grouping, screens, etc., as it makes an effective background in landscape work. Flowers white in early spring followed by black fruits.



Euonymus Japonicus.

Elaeagnus - Japan Oleaster

Graceful shrubs with handsome foliage and showy fruit. They grow in almost any soil, either in sun or partial shade.

Fruitlandii. A cross between *E. macrophylla* and *E. Simonii*. A strong spreading grower, leaves large and pointed, silvery beneath.

Macrophylla. Leaves very large, undulated, clear green on upper side, silvery white beneath. Showy and conspicuous, very scarce.

Pungens. Leaves two to four inches long, very dark green above, silvery beneath with brown scales, margin of leaf undulating. A very compact grower.

Simonii (Simon's Oleaster). Foliage rather broad, oblong-elliptic, grayish green above, silvery beneath with few brown scales.

Evonymus - Evergreen Euonymus

Ornamental shrubs with glossy evergreen foliage, thriving in any porous, fertile soil. It stands clipping remarkably well and forms a dense evergreen hedge of great beauty.

Japonicus. A handsome evergreen shrub of dense upright habit. Leaves dark lustrous green holding their brilliancy throughout the season. A grand plant as specimen on the lawn or hedges. Does well either in sun or partial shade.

Gardenia - Cape Jasmine

Evergreen shrubs with large fragrant flowers blossoming from spring until autumn.

Jasminoides (*Gardenia florida*). A very popular evergreen shrub with bright shining foliage, producing large wax-like flowers; very fragrant. Requires protection through the Northern belt of the Southern states.

Ilex - Holly

The Hollies are coming in demand as people get to know what splendid ornamental plants they are. The foliage is always beautiful, the flowers interesting and the fruits ornamental. Holly is always a source of pleasure.

Opaca (American Holly). Well known native tree. Should be defoliated when transplanting, and large plants should be pruned severely.

Vomitorea (Cassena or Yaupon). Native evergreen shrub with spreading branches and small oval leaves. Very conspicuous with its mass of red berries in winter.



Ligustrum Amurenses—Amoor River Privet.

Ligustrum - Privet

Amurenses (Amoor River Privet). Known throughout the South as Amoor River Privet South. The best evergreen hedge for the South (see under head of Hedge Plants). Leaves dark green, tardily deciduous, practically evergreen. Good in all situations. White flowers in erect panicles.

Amurenses nanum (*L. sinensis nanum*). Similar to above variety but of dwarfier, denser growth, terminal branches drooping slightly.

Excelsum Superbum (Silver Leaved Privet). A variegated form of *Ligustrum Japonicum*. Tall growing, beautifully variegated white and green. Stands sun to perfection.

Japonicum (Japanese Privet). A tall growing, broad-leaved variety with large green leaves. Flowers white and produced in great profusion; purple berries which are retained throughout the winter.

Lucidum. The best form of Japanese Privet. Leaves thick, dark shining green, three to five inches long; flowers white in May, followed by black berries.

Marginatum aureum (Golden Leaved Privet). A vigorous erect growing variety of Japanese Privet with large leaves distinctly marked with yellow. Does not burn in the sun. Flowers white, berries purple.

Nepalense (Nepal Privet). Similar to *Ligustrum lucidum*, but with smaller leaves and more compact growth. Very desirable for all plantings.

Quihoui (Quihoui's Privet). Leaves bright shining green, narrow-oblong, 1 to 2 inches in length, growth slightly spreading. Flowers in small clusters, spring and late summer.



Azalea.



Laurocerasus—Cherry Laurel.

Laurocerasus English or Cherry Laurel

Small bushy trees with glossy evergreen foliage. A location in partial shade where the full rays of the sun in winter may be diverted will add color to the leaves.

Prunus Laurocerasus. Large growing shrubs attaining a height from 12 to 15 feet. Beautiful broad, shining foliage; small white flowers after plants have become well established; plants thrive in ordinary well drained soil, being of easy culture.

Bertini. Broad foliage, dark green.

Caucasica. Broad foliage, light green.

Rotundifolia. Short leaves, broad, light green.

Versaillensis. Broad shining foliage.

Mahonia - Berberis

Attractive evergreen shrub. They thrive on most any soil, but a sandy fibrous loam is best. Partial shade and ample moisture result in brighter and glossier foliage.

Aquifolia (*Berberis aquifolia*). Oregon Grape. An evergreen shrub with compound leaves, dark lustrous green, spiny toothed. In winter the foliage assumes a bronze or coppery hue. Flowers yellow followed by bluish-black berries.

Magnolia - Southern Magnolia

Noble trees, and without a doubt the grandest in their class. They thrive best in moist porous soils, demanding for their best development, an abundance of fertility.

Grandiflora. A stately pyramidal tree, the grandest of all our native evergreen trees. Succeeds best in rich soil. Large white, fragrant flowers from early spring until August, followed by scarlet seed.



Osmanthus.

Michelia - Banana Shrub

Fuscata (*Magnolia fuscata*). A very desirable and popular evergreen, with yellowish-white flowers from early spring until June.

Osmanthus

In the south and in California these handsome shrubs are desirable garden objects; both on account of their attractive foliage and very fragrant flowers.

Fortunei (*Holly-leaved Tea Olive*). A beautiful shrub with dark green, holly-like leaves, fragrant white flowers in spring and fall. Does well in any situation, but likes rich loamy soil in partial shade.

Quercus - Oak

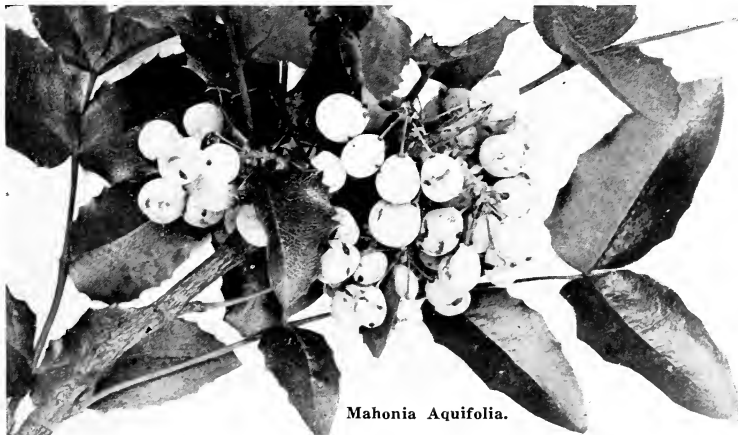
Acuta (*Japanese Evergreen Oak*). A most beautiful evergreen oak. Tree of medium growth, smooth bark, oblong bright glossy leaves, growth compact and symmetrical. Does well in any well drained soil.



Mahonia—Balled and Burlapped for Shipment.

Pot Roses

We will send out list of Pot Roses about February 1st. If interested, ask for copy. Pot Roses may be planted from March 1st to May 15th, or later when given proper attention.



Mahonia Aquifolia.

Ornamental Hedge Plants

A living fence—one made of plants, attractive with their green leaves, formal trained or arched branches, colored foliage or bright berries is surely more pleasing than the still, rigid, mechanical effect obtained by the similar use of wood or metal. A lawn hedge is permanent—once planted, only occasional pruning or shearing is required. It is better practice in pruning to round the top than to shear perfectly flat on top, as this gives the bottom and side branches an opportunity to reach the sunlight and air necessary for full development of the hedge at its base and near the ground line.

There is no other line of improvement that can be put upon a property that will increase its value, beautify its appearance more and be of such pleasure.

A well grown hedge is indispensable when well grown and properly trimmed and cared for. For dividing or boundary lines, screens, and borders, or what not, there is a wealth of material suited to almost every purpose.

We shall be pleased to quote special prices on quantity orders.

Abelia

Grandiflora. A very popular hedge plant, making a bushy informal growth.

Hardy shrubs with handsome dark green foliage, thriving best in moist loamy soil.

Berberis - Barberry

This Japanese shrub is being used more and more as a hedge. Its small, glossy leaves are out early in spring, succeeded by yellow flowers. The foliage turns a bright red in the fall, and this is followed by red berries. It is a graceful, drooping shrub, making an elegant variety for hiding foundation walls or planting in the corners by steps, etc., also does well in shady places. Especially remarkable for its brilliant red berries, remaining fresh until spring, and for its dazzling fall coloring.

Thunbergi (Japanese Barberry). A most desirable shrub suited for low hedges, dense growing and very conspicuous.



Hibiscus Hedge.



Ligustrum Ovalifolium—California Privet.

Cerasus - Carolina Cherry

Caroliniana. This makes a charming hedge as it is adaptable, bears pruning well, and is practically free from insect pest and fungus diseases.

Evonymus

Japonicus. A handsome evergreen shrub of upright growth, very popular and desirable.

Ligustrum - Privet

Amurense (Ligustrum sinensis). Amoor South Privet. This variety is too well known for description. The best all round evergreen hedge plant for the South.

Sineisis nanum. A somewhat dwarfier growing variety of above. Very dense growing, desirable in every way.

Ovalifolium (California Privet). A well known, popular variety, evergreen in the South except under conditions of extreme cold. More formal in growth than above varieties.

Japonicum (Japanese Privet). A splendid variety for the middle-south and coastal belt section. Tall, formal growing variety of easy culture.

Hibiscus - Rose of Sharon

Syracus (Althea). We can supply these plants in a good range of color. For varieties see under head of deciduous shrubs. All desirable for screening or tall hedges or boundary line.

Spiraea

Thunbergii (Common Snow Garland). Of dwarf, dense habit, branches slender, and drooping. Foliage narrow and light green. An excellent variety for dwarf, low growing hedges.

Ornamental Grasses

For ornamental purposes, such as hedges, planting in clumps to hide an unsightly object, or singly on the lawn, these grasses are strikingly original in effect and impart a degree of tropical brilliance to the landscape. The clumps enlarge in size yearly, each season's growth dying to the ground every winter, but is supplanted by newer, denser, and more vigorous increase. The plumes which these grasses produce are large and beautiful, having a feathery appearance, and are used for interior decoration.

Arundo

A tall leafy species with stout stems and showy plumes, well adapted for lawn decoration or for massing in beds.

Donax variegata Variegated Giant Reed. A very vigorous tall growing variety with long leaves striped green and white.

Eulalia Japonica - Miscanthus

This grand variety of ornamental grass forms exceedingly handsome clumps 4 to 5 feet high, which are hardy in all parts of the country. The graceful narrow foliage is beautiful, shining green with mid-rib of silvery white.

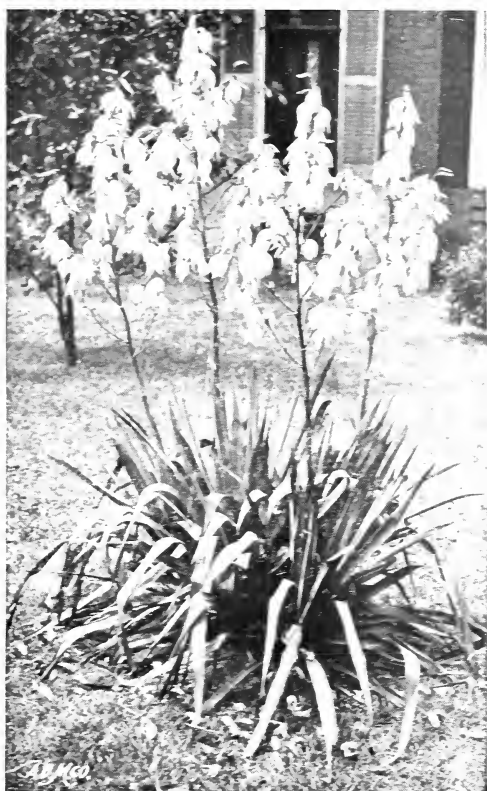
Japonica gracillima. Vigorous and graceful. Leaves long and narrow, drooping, dark green with whitish midrib.

Japonica variegata Striped Eulalia. Long narrow leaves longitudinally striped with green and silvery white.

Yucca - Bear Grass

Yuccas are particularly desirable on account of their hardness and their ability to grow in poor scanty soil, on terraces, or among rocks—any place, in fact, where there is just enough earth for their roots to take hold. All in all, the Yucca is one of the most satisfactory plants for giving year-round beauty to any lawn.

Filamentosa Adam's Needle. A stately foliage and flowering plant, equally imposing in solitary or group plantings. Foliage broad and sword-like, evergreen. Flowers produced on branching stems which make a grand display of pendant creamy white bells.



Yucca Filamentosa.

Gynerium - Pampas Grass

A showy and ornamental species with large and feathery plumes. It thrives in almost any garden soil and prefers a sunny location.

Argentum. A variety forming a dense strong clump, leaves long and narrow, gracefully spreading and drooping. Plumes silvery white, very showy.



Ornamental Grasses.

Hardy Ornamental Vines

With their variance in color, their beauty of foliage and blossom, their grace wherever used, these vines frequently provide the finishing touches of any planting. Some adhere to the masonry, some must be trained through lattice or trellis and others with their tendrils will cling tenaciously, unshaken by wind or weather. Visualize the effect desired and train them accordingly to cover your walls and pilasters, your lattice or trellis, the pergola or laundry posts, the porch or portico, veranda or on the fence for shade, grace or flower and let them ramble in their plentitude—objects of beauty and a pleasure to the planter.

Ampelopsis

Quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). Deeply cut leaves which turn to a beautiful crimson in the fall. Fine for covering trees, slopes, walls, **Veitchii** (Boston Ivy). One of the finest hardy climbers. Clings to smooth walls. Foliage a rich deep green in summer turning to beautiful tones of yellow and crimson in fall.



Lonicera—Honeysuckle.

Clematis

Graceful free-flowering vines with showy flowers. They are well adapted for training on porches, trellises, and balconies, or for covering walls, fences, or arbors. A loamy fertile soil is well adapted to their requirements, and to secure best results, the earth should be frequently enriched.

Henryii. Creamy white, large bloom.

Mad. Edouard Andre. Crimson red.

Jackmanii. Deep velvety purple.

Paniculata (Sweet-scented Japan Clematis). The flowers are of medium size, fragrant, pure white, borne in immense sheets during August.

Evonymous

Hardy and well adapted vines for covering walls, rocks, or trunks of trees. Also suitable for edging beds, as it can be kept closely clipped the same as box edging.

Radicans. One of the finest evergreen climbers. Small rich, green foliage, and pink fruits in cells which separate and expose the scarlet arils. Splendid for covering rocky banks, rough walls, tree trunks, etc.

Lonicera - Honeysuckle

Hardy vines with showy and unusually sweet-scented flowers. They thrive in most any soil.

Belgica (Monthly Fragrant). One of the pretties varieties with sprays of red and yellow.

Sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). Trumpet shaped flowers of bright scarlet.



Clematis Paniculata.

Wistaria

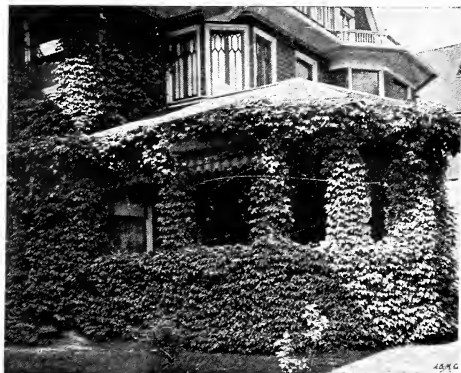
Grand free-flowering vines with handsome showy flowers. They are among the best and hardiest of ornamental vines, and are well adapted for training on porches, arbors, etc. For best development, a deep rich soil should be provided by trenching and enriching, for they amply repay for any favors of this kind. When well established a greater profusion of blossoms may be secured by rather severe pruning, cutting back the lateral shoots to short spurs.

One of the handsomest for use on pergolas, porches, and trellises. Attractive foliage with dense drooping clusters of pea shaped flowers.

Sinensis. Panicles blue.

Sinensis alba. White.

Magnifica. Lavender-purple.



Ampelopsis Veitchii—Boston Ivy.



Retinispora—Japan Cypress.

Coniferous Evergreens

Cone-bearing evergreens are indispensable in group, lawn, or foundation plantings. Our evergreens are carefully grown at good distances for symmetrical development, are root and top pruned into shapely specimens that will transplant to new homes with ordinary care. The use of Evergreens in landscape adornment has increased greatly and their value for such purpose is warranted by experience. They add charm and color to any landscape, especially in winter. The dwarf sorts in variety are especially adapted for planting in angles of distinction and beauty that no other class of plants can equal or even rival.



Biota Aurea Conspicua.

Arbor-Vitae - Biota and Thuja

Asiatic Section

Biota aurea conspicua. Compact, erect, symmetrical habit. Foliage intense gold, some branches a solid metallic tint, others suffused with green.

Biota aurea nana (Dwarf Golden). The most popular Biota grown. Dwarf, compact, symmetrical in growth. Foliage similar to preceding variety. Suited to formal plantings, window boxes, tubs, etc.

Biota orientalis. Strong grower, pyramidal in form, compact; foliage deep green in summer, changing to light bronze in winter.

Biota pyramidalis. A dense growing variety of extreme beauty. Foliage intense deep-green, maintaining this color throughout the winter.

Biota compacta. Dwarf, broad cone-shaped, foliage fresh green.

Cedrus - Cedar

Deodara (Himalayan or Deodara Cedar). A stately, pyramidal growing tree; foliage glaucous green, branches spreading and feathery. Perfectly adapted to this climate.

Cupressus - Cypress

Lawsoniana (Lawson's Cypress). A beautiful and valuable conifer. Habit of growth variable, from broad to slender pyramidal form. Branchlets frond-like arranged. Foliage bright green with bluish tints.

Lawsoniana (Triumph de Boskoop). Slender pyramidal form, foliage metallic blue. Very desirable.

Sempervirens pyramidalis (Italian Cypress). The classical cypress of Greek and Roman writers. Compact and shaft-like in growth, foliage green.

Sempervirens stricta. The most shaft-like of the Cupressus. Close growing branches which radiate from the main stem make this variety a very distinct and desirable variety for formal planting.

Juniperus - Juniper

Conifers of extremely easy growth, hardy, and long-lived. A popular group of evergreens effective in landscape plantings as the variation in form and color tints are exceedingly pleasing when properly grouped.

Communis (European or Common Juniper). Spreading, erect branches, foliage steely-blue.

Chinensis variegata (Variegated Japanese Juniper). A semi-upright pyramidal form; foliage bluish green, interspersed with creamy white shoots or tips.



Juniperus Communis.

JUNIPERUS—Continued.

Chinensis procumbens. Low spreading branches, foliage light green.

Chinensis Pfitzeriana. Spreading branches, bushy and dense growing, foliage grayish green, a splendid variety.

Virginiana (Common Red Cedar). A valuable evergreen tree, varying in character from spreading to columnar upright growth. Desirable for landscape effects.

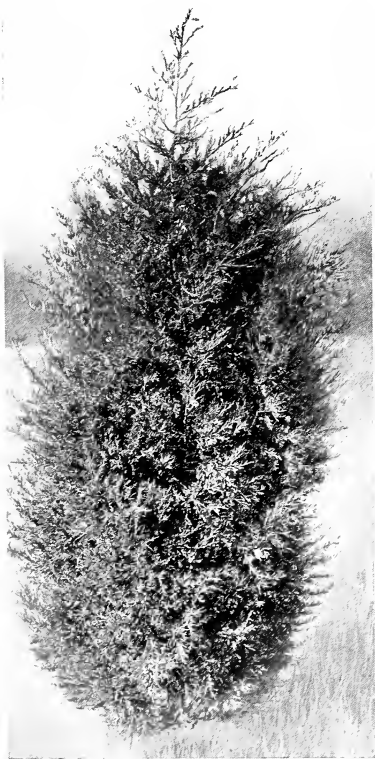
Virginiana elegantissima (Lee's Golden Cedar). Like the Red Cedar but with golden tipped branches. An unusual and beautiful tree.

Virginiana glauca (Blue Cedar). Foliage bluish gray, for garden or border. Tall and slender. This is one of the most beautiful forms of the Red Cedar and makes a splendid specimen tree.

Virginiana Schottii (Columnar Red Cedar). An attractive variety, graceful, and interesting. Foliage light green.

Virginiana tripartita (Shrubby Juniper). A spreading variety with upright branches, foliage dark green.

Excelsa stricta (Greek Juniper). A compact pyramidal grower, dwarf, and dense, foliage steel blue, which it retains throughout the winter.



Juniperus Virginiana.



Cupressus Sempervirens.

Retinospora - Japan Cypress

The whole family is especially desirable because of its varying forms, habits and character. Being of medium growth, they are adapted for small places and for use in Evergreen beds. They bear any amount of shearing, with improvement in density of foliage and change of form if desired.

Filifera (Thread-branched Retinispora). A beautiful variety with light green, thread-like foliage, and slender drooping branches.

Pisifera (Pea-fruited Cypress). Foliage light green, slightly pendulous. A very valuable form of evergreen.

Pisifera argentea (Silver-tipped Japan Cypress). A dwarf growing, dense variety, ends of branches silver-tipped.

Pisifera aurea (Golden Pea-fruited Japan Cypress). Similar in growth and form to *R. pisifera*, except that the new growth is a rich golden hue. A very showy and valuable variety.

Plumosa (Plume-like Cypress). An exquisite variety, rapid growing, with dark green foliage, ends of limbs slightly drooping.

Plumosa aurea (Golden Plumed Cypress). Vigorous grower. One of the most desirable Retinisporas. Retains its color constantly.

Squarrosa Veitchii (Veitch's Silver Cypress). Heath-like foliage, bluish green; rapid grower, distinct, and desirable.

Thuya - Arbor-Vitae American Section

Thuya aurea (George Peabody's Golden Arbor-vitae). Close pyramidal, foliage clear lasting yellow. Of merit for formal use.

Thuya globosa (Spherical or Globe Arbor-vitae). Dwarf, close, compact, gray green. In ascent for formal use.

Thuya Hoveyii (Hovey's Golden Arbor-vitae). Elliptical in form, very compact. Foliage light-green with a golden tinge.

Thuya pyramidalis (Pyramidal American Arbor-vitae). Tall, slender habit, foliage dark-green. Columnar form.



Thuya occidentalis—American Arbor-vitae.

Thuya Rosenthali (Rosenthal's Arbor-vitae). Medium growth, columnar habit, foliage dense, dark green. This variety retains its color tone throughout the winter. Very desirable.

Thuya Tom Thumb. Very dwarf, compact; foliage feathery, light green. Splendid for small yard or cemetery lot or low hedges.

POT ROSES

We will send out list of Pot Roses about February 1st. If interested, ask for copy. Pot Roses may be planted from March 1st to May 15th, or later when given proper attention.



An Attractive Grouping of Evergreens.



Iris Germanica Border.

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

There is a strong appeal in the gardens of old farm-house and cottage with the glowing tones of colors of Day Lilies, Phlox, Iris, Peonies, and Hardy Chrysanthemums. Perennials are planted essentially for their yield of flowers, and with proper selection, the garden may be kept bright and cherry throughout the summer and fall.

Hardy Chrysanthemums

Pompon Varieties

Planted in the hardy garden, border or lawn, they will yield a wealth of beautiful flowers in late autumn and supply the house with cut flowers.

Baby. Clear, bright yellow. Very small button.

Doris. Large button of a deep bronze red.

Fairy Queen. Beautiful pink of medium size.

Golden Climax. Golden yellow.

India. Indian-red.

Julia. Orange scarlet.

Klondike. Deep brilliant yellow.

Lillian Doty. Incurved pink.

Ladysmith. Single, lilac pink.

Lucifer. Large bright ox-blood red.

Minta. Light pink.

Model de Perfection. Pure white, button form.

Queen of Whites. Creamy white.

Tennyson. Bronze red.

Coreopsis - Tickseed

Lanceolata. Bright yellow, blooms all summer.

Funkia - Plantain Lily

Undulata. Green foliage and white flowers.

Media picta variegata. Foliage green and white. Flowers lilac.

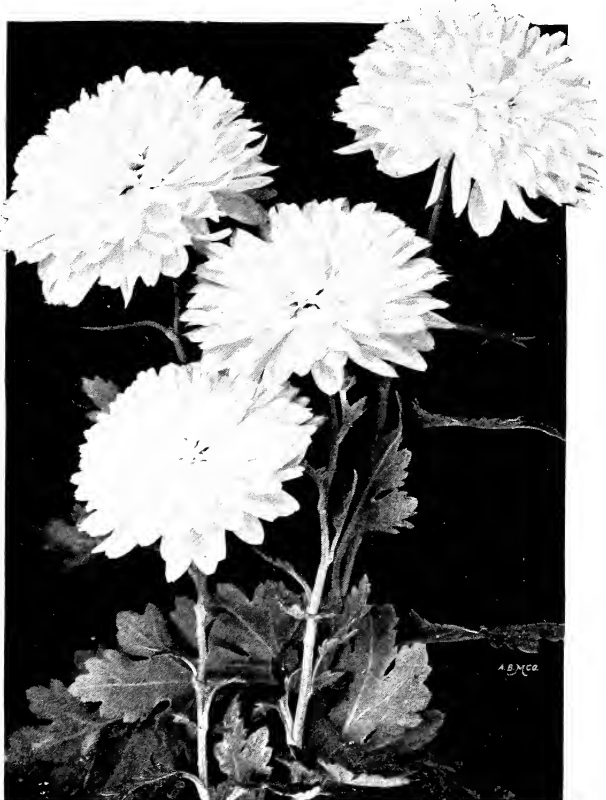
Hemerocalis - Yellow Day Lily

Flava. Sweet-scented, clear, full yellow.

Luteola. Orange yellow, large and free flowering.

Middendorffii. Handsome rich orange-yellow.

Thunbergii. Tall, late flowering, deep yellow.



Chrysanthemums.

Iris Germanica (German) (Fleur de Lis)

The Fleur de Lis of France. Flowers of exquisite fragrance and delicate tints of coloring. Of easiest culture, and delight in a sunny well-drained situation.

There is a peculiar charm about the Iris that appeals irresistably to those whose taste for the refined and delicately beautiful, leads them to seek a closer acquaintance with it. Its iridescent coloring, fragile, orchid-like formation is often unnoticed by the careless observer. But those who only know the Iris as "flags" have never really examined "the rainbow flower," "messengers from the Queen of Heaven to mortals on earth." We want you to plant some of them, and see that one investment means years of beauty.

Aurea. Rich chrome yellow.

Bridesmaid. White edged rosy-lilac.

Celeste. Standards and fall delicate azure blue.

Darius. Standards rich canary yellow, falls lilac margined, white.

Her Majesty. Standards old rose, falls rosy lilac.

Honorabilis. Yellow, falls rich mahogany brown.

Kharput. Dark blue, very large.

Mad. Chereau. Pure white edged blue, falls penciled deep blue.

Mrs. H. Darwin. Pure white, falls slightly reticulated violet at the base.

Pallida dalmatica. Standards lavender, falls deep clear lavender. A grand stately variety.

Perfection. Standards light blue, falls velvety violet black.

Princess Louise Victoria. Pale yellow, falls rich violet edged cream.

Purple King. Standards and falls purplish blue.

Queen of May. Soft rosy lilac, almost pink.

Rhine Nixe. Snowy white, falls deep violet blue, margined white.



Clump of Iris—Madam Chereau.

Iris Kaempferi - Japanese Iris

Japanese are the latest of the Iris family to bloom. They are effective planted in groups or as single specimens. They are strong feeders and like a moist situation, but will succeed in almost any situation.

Gekka-no-nami. Pure double white, base of petals yellow.

Kumo-no-obi. Dark double lavender-purple with white halo.

Manadzura. Grayish white, standards tipped violet.

Kumafungin. Double purplish blue.

Hana-aoi. Silvery gray, heavily veined violet.

Uchiu. Cerulean blue with white veinings. Double.

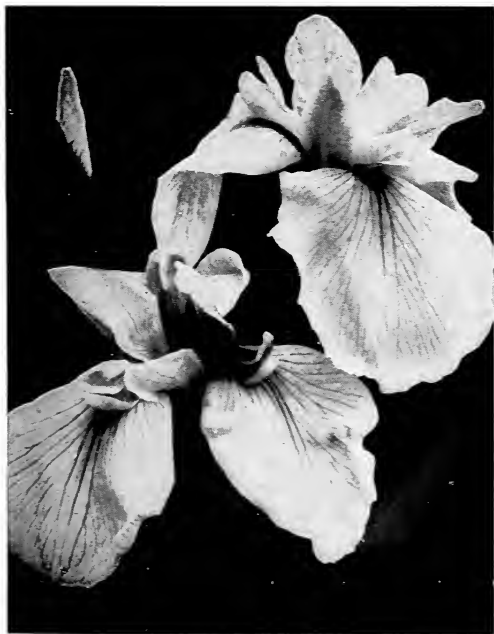
Eclipse. Double rich claret red.

King Edward VII. Single, rich velvety purple.

Pyramid. Double light violet-blue.

Hibiscus - Mallow

Mallow Marvels. A robust type of upright habit, producing an abundance of flowers of enormous size in rich shades of crimson, pink, and white. Mixed colors only.



Iris Kaempferi—Japanese Iris.

In filling your orders, we shall endeavor to make the transaction entirely satisfactory. It is our aim to give value for value, and when we fail to do this, write us promptly.



The Peony Border in Full Bloom in Gorgeous Coloring.

Herbaceous Peonies

The peony is truly the Queen of Spring Flowers. As a hardy garden favorite it is without a genuine rival. They are adapted for massing in beds, groups, or throughout the perennial or shrubbery border. Their requirements are very simple—a good, rich deep, well drained soil, and an open, sunny position; which, however, is not absolutely necessary as they will thrive in a partly shaded position, and a liberal supply of food and water during their growing season, will be sufficient to give an abundance of flowers.

Peonies are not at their best until the second or third year after planting. They are perfectly hardy and are not subject to any serious disease or insect pests.

An important point to observe in planting Herbaceous Peonies is not to plant too deep. The roots should be placed so that the crowns are not covered with more than two inches of soil.

The varieties listed are early or early mid-season flowering. Late blooming varieties are unsuited for Southern planting. However, we shall be pleased to supply late blooming varieties to those who wish to experiment and observe their mannerisms.

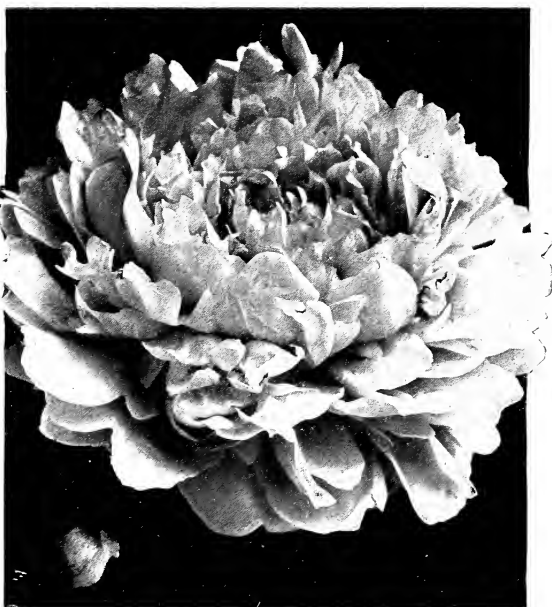
Achille. Rose type, mid-season. Shell pink with a slight tint of lilac. Fragrant, excellent for all purposes.

Agnes Mary Kelway. Crown type, early mid-season. Deep violet rose, crown petals enclosing a thick collar of narrow cream-white petals. Very free bloomer, fragrant.

Albert Crousse. Bomb type, late mid-season. Full convex blooms, petals imbricated, delicate sea-shell pink. One of the finest peonies grown, but not always dependable in this climate.

Andre Lauries. Rose type, late mid-season. Dark tyrian rose, very dependable.

Asa Gray. Semi-rose type, mid-season. Large full, imbricated bloom, guard petals salmon flesh, center full and perfectly formed, color delicate lilac, with minute dots of deeper lilac. Fragrant and distinct; a beautiful variety.



Albert Crousse Peony.

PEONIES—Continued.

Augustin d'Hour (Syn. Marechal McMahon). Bomb type, midseason. Color very intense, brilliant solferino-red, with slight silvery reflex. This variety is similar to Felix Crousse but blooms ten days later. An indispensable variety.

Albatre. Rose type, mid-season. Large, very double compact type, milk-white, shaded ivory, wide center petals tinged lilac, edged with a minute line of carmine. A variety of unsurpassed beauty.

Belle Douaisienne. Rose type, mid-season. Large globular flower, hydrangea pink, center flecked crimson.

Coronne d'Or. Semi-rose type, late mid-season. Very full, imbricated ball shaped bloom. Color snow-white, central petals edged carmine. Very fragrant and desirable.

Duc de Wellington. Bomb type, early. Vigorous, tall grower, guard petals white, center creamy white. Free bloomer, fragrant and dependable.

Duchess de Nemours (Calot). Crown type, mid-season, following Festiva Maxima. Sulphur white flowers with greenish reflex, changing to pure white. Very dependable.

Edulus superba. Crown type, early. Clear mauve-pink, with silvery reflex. A valuable variety.

Faust. Crown type, mid-season. Guard petals and crown Hydrangea-pink, changing to lilac white. Collar of narrow sulphur-yellow petals.

Felix Crousse. Rose type, mid-season. A splendid variety, a rich, full, even shade of red. Bright and distinct. None better.

Festiva maxima. Rose type, early. Pure white, clear carmine spots on edge of center petals. Enormous size, always dependable, the standard white for sixty years.

Floral Treasure (Syn. Delicatissima). Rose type, early mid-season. Large, full flowers, clear even pink, shading lighter at the center.

James Kelway. Semi-rose type, early mid-season. White, overlaid with a flush of delicate Bridesmaid-pink, tinged yellow at the base of petals. Fragrant and of excellent substance.

Lady Leonora Bramwell (Syn. Dr. Bretonneau). Bomb type, early mid-season. Delicate silvery-rose with lovely pink center, petals tipped creamy white with an occasional crimson fleck. Large, full, fragrant flower of perfect form.



Clump of Festiva Maxima Peonies.

Mad. Calot. Rose type, early. Large convex bloom, Hydrangea pink, center shaded slightly darker, with a somewhat sulphur tint in the color. A productive, useful variety.

Mad. Forel. Rose type, late mid-season. Enormous, full, double flower. Glossy, deep pink with a silvery reflex. An extra fine variety but not wholly dependable.

Mad. Emille Galle. Rose type, mid-season. Large, double cupped, imbricated flower. Delicate seashell pink with touches of heliotrope and lavender. An inexpressibly grand variety.

Mad. de Verneville. Bomb type, early. Guard petals pure white, blooms are very full and double, pure white suffused with the daintest blush except a few cream colored petals and a few red flakes on central petals. One of the most charming varieties grown.

Mlle. Leonie Calot. Rose type, late mid-season. Delicate rose-white with delicate light pink center and numerous dots of heliotrope-pink.

Marie Stuart. Crown type, early mid-season. Delicate lavender flecked deeper, changing to soft white tinted lilac. Extremely valuable.

Meissonier. Bomb type, early mid-season. Brilliant crimson, the color of American Beauty Rose. A good flowering variety that always gives a crop of blooms.

Model de Perfection. Rose type, late mid-season. Large, compact, very double flowers. Guard and collar light violet-rose, silver tipped, deepening in the center. A reliable, profuse bloomer.

Monsieur Jules Elie. Bomb type, early mid-season. Immense, globular, very full flowers. Glossy lilac-pink, shading to a deeper rose at the base of petals. Possibly the finest pink peony. Superb in every way.

Ne Plus Ultra. Rose type, early mid-season. Light violet-rose, silver reflexed, central petals overlaid with salmon-pink.

Queen Victoria. Bomb type, early. White with blush tint. Flowers of good substance.

S. de Exposition Universelle. Rose type, mid-season. Large flat flower, violet rose with silvery reflex.

Zoe Calot. Rose type, mid-season. Large, globular bloom. Soft pink shaded lilac. Free bloomer.



Duchesse de Nemours.

Phlox Paniculata - Perennial Phlox

No class of hardy plants is more desirable than the Perennial Phloxes. They will thrive in almost any position and can be used to advantage in the hardy border, in large groups on the lawn, or planted in front of belts of shrubbery, where, by judicious pinching back and removing faded flowers, a constant supply of flowers may be had until frost. While Phlox are of the easiest culture, they should have a very rich, deep moist soil for best results.

Bridesmaid. White with large crimson eye.

Emile Littre. Pink.

Fantome. Deep lavender, edged and shaded with white.

Independence. Pure white.

Iris. Light purple.

Isabey. Salmon-pink.

Mrs. Chas. Door. Light lavender.

Pantheon. Rose-pink.

Richard Wallace. White with large carmine eye.

R. P. Struthers. Cherry red, suffused with salmon.

Sir Edwin Landseer. Bright crimson.

Sunsey. Dark, rosy-pink.

Thebaide. Rosy-pink.



Phlox Paniculata.

Never be discouraged with failures—they are the sure stepping stones to success. Never find fault with plants when congenial quarters are not provided for their welfare. Proper soil conditions, food, moisture, cultivation and care are some of the necessary things which always bring results.



A Pleasing Combination of Hardy Perennials and Vines.



Bed of Cannas.

Bulbs and Tubers

Cannas

We offer a choice list of Cannas. They grow rapidly and respond liberally to food and water. Being gross feeders, beds should be thoroughly manured to obtain best results. They also require a great deal of water. Ground should be thoroughly soaked during periods of drought.

New and Scarce Varieties

City of Portland. 4 feet. Green foliage. Rich deep pink.

Meteor. 5 feet. Green foliage. Rich dazzling crimson.

Mrs. Alfred Conard. 4 feet. Green foliage, salmon-pink.

Queen Helene. 5 feet. Green foliage. Golden yellow, spotted red.

Standard Varieties

Allemania. 5 feet. Green foliage. Yellow, heavily dotted and overlaid with blood-orange.

Crimson Bedder. 4 feet. Green foliage. Dazzling crimson scarlet.

David Harum. 3½ feet. Bronze foliage. Bright vermillion-scarlet.

Gladiator. 4 feet. Green foliage. Bright yellow, spotted red.

King Humbert. 5 feet. Bronze foliage. Brilliant orange-scarlet.

Mad. Crozy. 3½ feet. Green foliage. Vermillion, gold border.

Pennsylvania. 5 feet. Green foliage. Pure red.

Pillar of Fire. 6 feet. Green foliage. Bright crimson-scarlet.

Richard Wallace. 5 feet. Green foliage. Canary yellow.

Wyoming. 6 feet. Bronze foliage. Beautiful shade of orange.



King Humbert Canna.

Dahlias

Dahlias are truly one of Autumn's finest flowers. They are not particular as to soil or location, although maximum growth and bloom reward a full sunny exposure. Some of the stronger growing varieties develop best in partial shade. A judicious use of fertilizer is always beneficial, but too much causes profuse foliage and stem at the expense of bloom. Planting should not be done until all danger of frost is over. Frequent cultivation previous to their blooming season is absolutely essential to success. Tubers should be planted about six inches deep, laid flat, with eyes or sprouts up. We offer only dormant field grown plants, strong divisions of proper planting size.

Cactus Dahlias

Characterized by long, narrow, pointed, tubular, and twisted petals of graded lengths, giving the layered flowers a very striking and attractive appearance.

Alight. Rich deep orange-scarlet, very large.

Bianca. Delicate pink-lavender.

Borneman's Liebling. Delicate soft rose-pink.

Countess of Lonsdale. Deep salmon red.

Crystal. White center, passing to pink. Dwarf grower.

Elia Kramer. Rose-pink, one of the best.

Etruria. Reddish-apricot.

J. H. Jackson. Blackish maroon.

Kalif. Giant glowing scarlet.

Mrs. Brandt. Salmon-buff.

Mrs. De Luca. Golden yellow, tipped orange.

Standard Bearer. Fiery scarlet.



Cactus Dahlias.

Peony Flowered Dahlias

Tall growing, loose petaled and free blooming. All varieties are long stemmed, graceful and in every way pleasing as cut flowers.

Baron de Grancy. Large white with pinkish shadings.

Bertha von Suttner. Salmon-pink, overlaid with yellow.

Caecilia. Creamy white or lemon yellow.

California. Rich lemon yellow.

Queen Wilhelmina. Pure white.

Yellow King. One of the finest yellows in its class.

Decorative Dahlias

The Decorative Dahlias are an intermediate form between the Show and Cactus types. Nearly all are without formality or stiffness and are leaders as cut flowers, bearing their large perfectly formed blooms on long stiff stems.

Delice. Bright pink, suffused with lavender pink.

Hortulanus Fiet. Salmon, blending to yellow at center.

Jean Charmet. Pinkish lilac, white toward center.

Jack Rose. Deep crimson. Moderate grower.

Le Grand Manitou. White striped reddish violet.

Leo XIII. Deep yellow.

Matchless. Bright red.

Mina Burple. Deep glowing crimson.

Princess Juliana. Pure white.

Rose Gem. Extra free flowering delicate pink.

Souv. de Gustav Doazon. Orange red. Extra fine variety.

Wilhelm Miller. Brilliant purple.



Decorative Dahlia.

Show Dahlias

This is the old-fashioned densely double type which will always have many admirers. Very free, early, and continuous bloomers, and are splendid for cutting.

A. D. Livoni. Soft pink, extra fine.

Aquisition. Deep lilac.

Dorothy Peacock. Clear live pink, blending to soft shell-pink.

Dr. Keynes. Buff shaded red.

James Vick. Purple crimson.

Norma. Bright orange.

Perfection. Orange buff shades.

Reliance. White at base, deeply edged purple crimson.

Sylvia. Clear pink, white center.

Stradella. Rich deep purple crimson.

Storm King. Pure white.

Never be discouraged with failures—they are the sure stepping stones to success. Never find fault with plants when congenial quarters are not provided for their welfare. Proper soil conditions, food, moisture, cultivation and care are some of the necessary things which always bring results.



Show Dahlias.

Gladioli

This class of summer flowering bulbs are indispensable for its generous supply of cut flowers. Gladiolus flowers last longer when cut than most any other flowers, and develop in water into greater perfection than if left on the plant. Any rich, light, garden soil will grow Gladioli if properly prepared and cultivated, and exposed to the benefit of full sunlight. Bulbs may be planted at intervals of several weeks commencing during early April and continuing up until June. Set bulbs three or four inches deep and two inches apart in the drills.

America. Soft flesh pink, faintly tinged lavender.

Augusta. Lovely pure white with blue anthers.

Baron Joseph Hulot. Rich deep indigo blue.

Empress of India. Rich, dark mahogany—almost black.

Europa. Pure immaculate white. Extra fine.

Glory of Holland. White slightly flushed with pink.

Golden West. Brilliant orange with dark stripes in throat.

Halley. Salmon-pink.

Lily Lehman. Delicate combination of white and pink.

Mrs. Francis King. Bright shade of pure scarlet.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton. Light salmon-pink. Very showy.

Panama. Deep pink.

Peace. White with delicate lilac feathering in the throat.

Willy Wigman. Creamy white with large carmine blotch.



Gladioli.

Fruit Department

As a practical adjunct to the family pocket book, there is no more useful farm element than a well planned, properly cared for Home Orchard. There are few farms so small that sufficient space cannot be spared for investment in fruit trees. It is our aim to supply our customers with a select list of varieties suited to the Home Orchard. All fruits offered are placed in order of ripening under their various groups.



Stayman Winesap Apple.

Apples

Plant 25 to 40 feet apart each way, according to soil.

Summer Apples

Early Harvest. Yellow, medium to large, tender, juicy, well flavored.

Carolina Red June. Medium, conical, juicy, deep red. Productive.

Horse. Large, greenish yellow, acid, good flavor.

Hackworth. Fruit medium to large, strong grower.

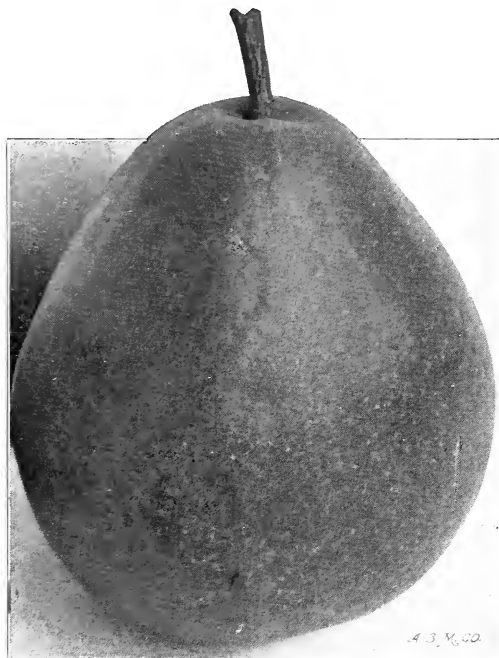
Fall and Winter Apples

Stayman Winesap. Adapted to thin soils; better than Winesap in quality.

Mammoth Blacktwig. Large dark red, yellow flesh.

Winesap. Small to medium, red, vinous, quality good.

Yates. Small, dark red, dotted with small white dots, flesh yellow.



Kieffer Pear.

Pears

Plant 15 to 20 feet apart.

Summer Pears

Early Harvest. Large, yellow, with red cheek. One of the earliest.

Le Conte. Not of high quality, good size, bell shaped.

Seckel. Yellow russet with red cheek. Rich and juicy.

Autumn and Winter Pears

Garber. Same type as Kieffer. Productive and profitable.

Kieffer. Fruit large, skin yellow with vermillion cheek, flesh brittle, very juicy, quality good. Ripens September to October.

Plums

Plant 15 to 20 feet apart, each way.

Abundance. Best all round Japanese variety. Prolific, good size, oval, amber changing to bright red. Sub-acid, clingstone.

Red June. Fruit large, pointed, thick skin, purplish red, with blue bloom. Flesh yellow, juicy, sub-acid with Damson flavor.

Wickson. Obconical, color crimson-purple, flesh firm, juicy, sub-acid, and highly flavored. Clingstone.



Abundance Plum.



Carman Peaches.

Grapes

Plant 8 to 10 feet apart.

Concord. Bunch and berries large, blue black, flesh tender, and sweet.

Lutie. Berry large, dark red, fine flavor, productive.

Niagara. Medium bunch, berry large, pale yellow, flesh sweet.

Scuppernong or Muscadine

Plant 20 to 30 feet apart in row, trained on trellis.

Scuppernong. Berries large, color brown, thick skin, very sweet.

James. Berries black, juicy, and sweet. Very large.

Thomas. Medium, dark wine in color when ripe. One of the best.



Concord Grapes.

Peaches

Plant 18 to 25 feet each way.

Mayflower. Fruit round, color red. One of the best early varieties.

Sneed. Six days later than Mayflower. Prolific.

Carman. Large creamy-white. Flesh white, tinged red. Freestone.

Early Belle or Hiley. Large creamy white, highly colored cheek.

Belle of Georgia. Large, white skin, red cheek, flesh white, firm. Prolific and of excellent quality.

Elberta. Yellow, slightly overspread with red, deeper cheek.

Chinese Cling. Large, yellowish white, mottled carmin, flesh white, juicy, and good.

Blood Cling. Large, dark claret with deep red veins, flesh red.

Heath Cling. Very large, creamy white, flesh white, juicy.

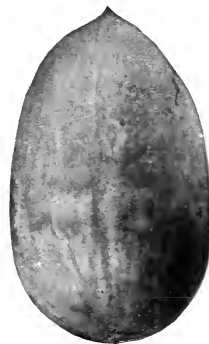
Pecans

Plant 35 to 40 feet apart.

Stuart. Nut large to very large, oblong, shell of medium thickness. Of good quality, kernel full, plump; heavy bearer.

Schley. Medium to large, oblong, slightly flattened. Rich flavor, good grower; one of the best.

Van Deman. Nut large to very large, slender, pointed at both ends, kernel full and plump, flavor good, vigorous grower.



Pecans.



All works of quality must bear a price in proportion to the skill, time, expense and risk attending their invention and manufacture. Those things called dear are, when justly estimated, the cheapest. They are attended with much less profit to the artist than those things which everybody calls cheap. Beautiful forms and compositions are not made by chance, nor can they ever, in any material, be made at small expense.

Ruskin